

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

VOL. XIII--NO. 627.

TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
Two Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.
No attention paid to orders for the paper
unless accompanied by the Cash.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square
of 10 lines or less, for the first insertion, and 50
cents for each subsequent. A liberal discount
made to those who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements must mark
the number of times they desire them inserted, or
they will be continued until advertised and charged
accordingly.

For announcing the names of candidates for
office, \$5. Cash.
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular
advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the
private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies,
Schools or Individuals, will be charged as adver-
tisements.

No communication inserted unless accompanied
by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 28, 1860.

NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING!

At Memphis, Tenn.
The friends of BELL and EVERETT will hold
a grand National Union Mass Meeting in the city
of Memphis, Tenn., commencing on Monday, the
8th of October, and continuing during the week.
The ablest orators of the country will be in at-
tendance, and no expense will be spared to make
a demonstration worthy of the great interests in-
volved in the present contest.

All friends of
The Union,
The Constitution, and
The Enforcement of the Laws,
are cordially invited to be present, as ample ar-
rangements will be made for their accommodation.
Arrangements will also be effected with all the
Railroads leading to Memphis, by which persons
will be conveyed to and from the city at a great
reduction of fare.

By order,
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
Memphis, September 7, 1860.

Public Speaking.

BALIE PEYTON, LAYDON C. HAYNES and Wm.
H. Polk, Electors for the State at Large, have
published a list of appointments, commencing at
Chattanooga on the 24th of November. We subjoin
the appointments for East Tennessee: October 12
Kingsport, Roane county, Friday, October 12
Union, Anderson county, Saturday, " 13
Jacksonboro, Campbell county, Monday, " 14
Tazewell, Claiborne county, Wednesday, " 16
Bean's Station, Grainger county, Thursday, " 17
Logansville, Hawkins county, Friday, " 18
Kingsport, Sullivan county, Saturday, " 19
Blountville, do, do, Monday, " 21
Jonesboro, Washington county, Tuesday, " 22
Greenville, Greene county, Wednesday, " 23
Newport, Cock county, Thursday, " 24
Dandridge, Jefferson county, Friday, " 25
Knoxville, Knox county, Saturday, " 26
Maryville, Blount county, Monday, " 27
Madisonville, Monroe county, Tuesday, " 28
Athens, McClinton county, Wednesday, " 29
Cleveland, Bradley county, Thursday, Nov. 1
Chattanooga, Hamilton co., Friday, " 2

Public Speaking.

THE undersigned will address the people of the
Third Congressional District at the following
times and places, beginning exactly at eleven
o'clock A. M., each day, viz:
Chattanooga, Hamilton, Saturday, Sept. 22
Jasper, Marion, Sunday, " 23
Dunlap, Rhea county, Monday, " 24
Pikeville, Blaine, Tuesday, " 25
Washington, Rhea, Wednesday, " 26
Sulphur Springs, Friday, " 27
Knoxville, Blount, Saturday, " 28
Maryville, " Sunday, " 29
Morgantown, " Monday, " 30
Mouss Creek, McClinton, Tuesday, " 1
Philadelphia, Monroe, Wednesday, " 2
London, Roane, Thursday, " 3
Kingsport, " Friday, " 4

JUDGE TANEY NOMINATED.

In pursuance to previous announcement, the Demo-
crats of St. Mary's county, Maryland, as-
sembled in large numbers at Leonard-
town, on the 1st inst., and successfully
nominated Judge Taney and Samuel Nel-
son of New York, for President and
Vice President of the United States.

A friend informs us that the vot-
ers in Greensboro, Ala., in the corpora-
tion, have been canvassed and ascer-
tained to stand as follows:

Bell, 82
Douglas, 45
Breckinridge, 20

And just so the vote will be found over
the whole South in November. Hurray
for Bell and Everett and the Union—
Alabama Whig.

ARKANSAS.—Very direct and reliable
news from Arkansas, founded on the cal-
culation of a gentleman actively and suc-
cessfully engaged in the late canvass in
that State, asserts that the proportions of
parties stand as 9, 4 and 3; that is, when
Bell gets nine votes, Breckinridge will get
four, and Douglas three, so that for every
thousand votes given to Bell, seven
thousand only will be given to both Breck
and Douglas. Arkansas is considered safe
for Bell by good judges on the ground.

Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Demo-
cratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylv-
ania, in a speech at Somerset, has de-
clared himself in favor of Judge Douglas' s
squatter sovereignty policy and opposed
to Congressional intervention in the Ter-
ritories. He was nominated by the united
Democratic, long before the split at
Charleston, and has not heretofore iden-
tified himself with either wing. It remains
to be seen whether the Breckinridge
office-holders in Pennsylvania (they have
no party worth counting) will now repu-
diate him.

BELLA AHEAD.—A vote has been taken
for President on the cars of the Missis-
sippi and Charleston Railroad, for thirty-one
days, and twenty-seven times out of thirty-
one, Bell received a majority over all
competitors.

The Dispatch, published at Leaven-
worth, Kansas, has taken down the names
of Lincoln and Hamlin, and run up old
"Breck and Lane." The reason was, that
Lincoln would have the Fugitive Slave
Law enforced.

A STEP BACKWARD.—The census of the
city of Dubuque, Iowa, shows a decrease
in population of 4,000 within three years.
Three years ago the population was 17,000,
now it is 13,000.

Mr. Bell and Disunion.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

In their desperation, the Breckinridges
are charging that John Bell, the Union
candidate, and the embodiment of the Union
sentiment of the country, is a disunion-
ist. We have hardly thought that such a
charge was worthy of a serious re-
futation. It is so manifestly absurd and ri-
diculous that no man of ordinary sense
can for a moment be misled by it.

Every disunionist and every sympathiz-
er with them will perhaps vote against
John Bell, who said in 1832, "I am no
alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see
and hear connected with this subject,
when I look to the growing distractions of
the country, I feel myself justified in de-
signating the sum of what I shall say upon
this question as a plea for the Union!" In
the same speech he said, "What is the first
great care of an American statesman? To
preserve our free institutions. I will not
go into an argument to show that the only
effective mode of discharging this great
trust is to preserve and cherish the Union."

"But they cannot close their
eyes to the dangers which stare them in
the face, and they invoke, through me,
their brethren everywhere—of every quar-
ter of the country, of every party and of
every pursuit—to concede something to this
great common interest, the safety of the
Union."

Who said in 1850:
"So, sir, if I could dictate the course of
Congress in the pending difficulties, I
would say, let the adjustment be made in
the real spirit of compromise, concession and
conciliation."

Who said in 1856, in his letter to the
Knoxville Mass Meeting:

It may be asked, in what does the safety
of the country consist? I answer: in the
preservation of the Union. IN EVERY ASPECT
IN WHICH I AM ABLE TO VIEW THE SUBJECT, I
REQUIRE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION AS
THE DIRECT CALAMITY WHICH CAN BEFALL THE
PEOPLE—THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH AS WELL
AS OF THE NORTH. It is fashionable to state
some exceptions to the general truth. I am
prepared to state none, within the range of
possible events. I admit the possibility of
the occurrence of a state of things, in the
operation of the Federal Government, which
would be a greater evil than the destruc-
tion of the Union. A glaring viola-
tion—an oppressive and persistent viola-
tion of the rights of the States, and of the
rights of plain and unquestionable con-
stitutional obligations, or a similar dis-
regard of constitutional limitations, in the
practice of the majority, on subjects of
vital interest to the minority, would be a
virtual abrogation of the bonds of Union,
and justify a resort to revolutionary reme-
dies. I use the terms, revolutionary remedies
in reference to the possible oppressions of a
majority, in violating the Legislative and
Executive powers of the Government, be-
cause I have no faith in the political
moderation of the majority, or in the exist-
ence of a peaceful mode of breaking up the
Union, by deducing from the Constitution a
right of secession in the States. I regard such a
doctrine as equally unwarranted, delusive and mischiev-
ous. Delusive, because it can have no efficiency
in procuring civil war and mischief, because
it tends to mislead and seduce the people of
the State into a revolutionary measure for in-
sufficient cause, under the false idea of immunity
from the ordinary hazard of a revolt against an
established Government.

Douglas at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Senator Douglas
arrived here from Syracuse this morning,
receiving on the way the usual demonstra-
tion of respect for the support of the Union
to which he has passed West. He spoke
in the afternoon to a crowd of about 20,
000 people, his speech occupying an hour
and a half. He presented no new facts
except the Missouri Compromise. He
reiterated the old arguments which he
advanced in the Missouri Compromise so-
lutions as the people of the free States were
willing to abide by it; and in 1848 had in-
troduced a bill which was passed by the
Senate, extending the line to the Pacific.
The House rejected that bill. He claim-
ed that that bill, if it would have settled
the slavery agitation forever. He charged
that it had been defeated by the union
of free-soilers and Southern free-traders,
who had then combined against the Mis-
souri Compromise as they are now com-
bining against Popular Sovereignty.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—An immense
Democratic mass meeting was held last
evening for the support of the Governmen-
tal candidate, without regard to party
differences, and Independence Square
was crowded. President Fraley made a
lengthy speech, in which he favored the
doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in mild
language. His arguments were applauded.
Among the resolutions adopted, was
one declaring that the election of the
candidate of the Republican party to the
Presidency would be dangerous to the
whole country, and the elevation of its
candidate would tend to produce a
produceable results, and every honorable
means in their power should be adopted
to prevent the consummation of an event.
Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate
for Governor, was received with loud and
prolonged applause. He made a lengthy
speech chiefly for the purpose of uniting
the different party elements against the
Republicans. In the speech of Mr. Foster,
many complimentary remarks were
loudly cheered.

GIVING IT UP.—The Breckinridge men
everywhere are giving up the contest for
the Presidency, and are now merely seek-
ing to save themselves in a few (three or
four) Southern States. They are anxious
to save seed, and as all else is lost, to save a
few States for their friends and adherents.
They see plainly enough now the folly of
their attempt to build up a party on a single
idea, and that not now a practical time,
they being the judges. The original plan
contemplated uniting the Southern Opposition
with the Seceders, but the true
Constitutional Union men of the South
could not be forced into any such game
—forced to swallow Cincinnati platforms
double-construction protection platforms
and Squatter candidates on their head, and
managed by the avowed disunionists.—
They would have nothing to do with such
a movement.

Gen. Orville Clarke, of Minnesota,
a democratic orator, in a recent speech,
alluding to the settlement of this country
by our forefathers, said, "They settled on
the bleak shores of the Atlantic, in a land
without laws, and solemnly resolved
that they would be governed by the laws of
God, until they had time to make better ones."

A Calm Statement.

The following condensed presentation
of the claims of the country upon parties
of every name is worthy of the attention
of every candid man:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, the Central Executive
Committee of the Union party in the State
of Tennessee, deem it proper, under ex-
isting circumstances, to address a few con-
siderations to their brethren of the United
States, especially those of the Northern
States, founded upon the current progress
of the Presidential canvass.

From the result of the recent elections,
from all the information which, from their
position, they have been able to obtain—
from every indication, indeed, they are
satisfied that Bell and Everett will receive
the electoral votes of the very large majority
of the Southern States. Nothing, as it
seems to them, short of some powerful and
unforeseen reaction can disappoint this ex-
pectation. In view of such a result, it be-
comes a matter of greatest moment to con-
servative Union men in the North, of all
shades of opinion, to consider whether it is
not their duty at once to close up in
solid column, and by adopting this ticket,
put an end to the struggle. This they
could do, under the banner of the Constitu-
tion, without any compromise of loyalty to
party, and save the country from the
discord, from the hazard of sectional an-
tagonism, and perhaps from civil war. If
all the men in the North, who love the Union
and the peace of the country more than
party, would at once give their co-opera-
tion to the friends of Bell and Everett in
the South, there is not a doubt but they
would be triumphantly elected by the
electoral colleges. Under ordinary cir-
cumstances, such even partial sacrifice of
party interests and party devotion could
not be expected, and would not be looked
upon as meritorious. But the present is
unlike any contest in the whole history of
the Republic. Never before was the spirit of
sectionalism in the North and the South so
strong, so threatening, and so utterly in-
tolerant. There could be no trace of peace
between the extremes. They are powerful
and potent for mischief, and for mischief
not potent for good. To check either
or both, the Government must pass into
the hands of those who are governed by
more moderate and national councils.

No doubt thousands of good men at the
North have been upon a balance as to
which side to take in the war of the
sections; they have seen no available mid-
dle ground; they have been ready to give
up compromise and reconciliation, and songed
to the cry of "Union or nothing." In
vain for the means of their attainment;
they have felt that the election of Mr.
Lincoln would be regarded as an insult
to the South; that the election of Mr.
Breckinridge would but increase the fa-
cile and go into the election with a
candidate nominated by it, as a grand
Constitutional party. But in the Presi-
dential contest a Black Republican may
be elected. If this dire event should hap-
pen, in my opinion the only hope of safety
for the South is a withdrawal from the
Union before he shall be inaugurated, and
the sword and the Treasury of the Federal
Government shall be placed in the keep-
ing of that party. I might suggest that
the several Legislatures should, by law,
require their governments, when it shall
be made manifest that the Black Republi-
can candidate for the Presidency will re-
ceive a majority of the electoral votes, to
call a convention of the people of each
State, to assemble in ample time to pro-
vide for their safety, before the 4th of
March, 1861. If, however, a Black Republi-
can should not be elected, then, in pursuance
of the policy of making this contest
within the Union, we should initiate
measures in Congress which should
require the secession of all the conservative
people against slavery. If we should fail
to obtain so just a system of legislation, then
the South should seek her independence
out of the Union. [Applause.]

BRECKINRIDGE AIDING THE ELECTION
OF LINCOLN.—The New York Tribune, of the
30th of August, gives its opinion of the re-
sult of the election, in that State, for
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city. The Editor in acknowledging its
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his candidate's person, but as small as his
prospects." About the size of a three cent
piece.

WHENEVER you hear a stump speaker
charging strong that John Bell favors
abolitionism, you can conclude that that
speaker contemplates emigrating to a
Free State or Territory, and it will be
well enough to look to your niggers about
the time of his departure, lest some of
them come up missing.

ATROCITIES.—"Betsy, my dear," said Mr.
Stubbs, giving his wife a pair of damaged
unmentionables, "have the goodness to
mend these trousers; it will be as good as
going to the play to-night." Mrs. Stubbs
took her needle, but confessed she couldn't
see the point. "How so?" said she. "Why,
my dear, you will see the wonderful ravel
in the pants' mine." Mrs. Stubbs finished
the job and handing back the trousers,
told Stubbs, "that's darned good."

THE Chicago papers state that the
seven Northwestern States have produced
over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat, and
that the surplus that can be spared from
Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and
Missouri, after keeping abundance for
bread and seed, will be equal to half of
their whole crop.

SMITH'S BULL WINS.
When we got through and looked at

The Dictator, Wm. L. Yancey.

[From the Nashville Democrat.]

The notable Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala-
bama, known as the leader of the dis-
union party of the country, made a speech
at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of July,
1859, in which he issued a programme for
the government of his followers in the
Charleston Convention. We make an ex-
tract from this speech, which will be
found below, in order that the true Demo-
cracy may be warned as to the objects of
the leaders of the Breckinridge party.—
The game suggested by Yancey has been
played out by the bolters at Charleston
and Baltimore, as far as it could be done,
and now only awaits the action of the
people, provided their action corresponds
with the wishes of Yancey, to complete
the programme.

Yancey, it will be seen, has deter-
mined, more than a year before the meet-
ing of the National Convention at Charle-
ston, that it should be broke up, and such
a state of things produced thereby as
would furnish an excuse for an effort on
the part of his party to destroy the Union.

It remains to be seen how far he can
succeed in his unholy purpose. As the
Seceders have been so industriously
engaged in circulating Wm. L. Yancey's
Memphis speech, as a campaign docu-
ment—for early loads of them have been
sent through the country—would it not
be as well for them to publish and circu-
late the following as a piece of informa-
tion, so that the people may learn the true
position which he occupies:

"To obtain the aid of the Democracy in
this contest, it is necessary to make a con-
test in the Charleston Convention. In
that body, Douglas' adherents will pre-
sent his doctrine to a decision. If the States
Rights men keep out of the Convention,
that decision must inevitably be against
the South, and that, either in direct favor
of the Douglas doctrine, or by the en-
dorsement of the Cincinnati platform, un-
der which Douglas claims shelter for his
principles. The States Rights men should
present in that Convention their demands
for approval, and they will obtain an en-
dorsement of their demands, or a denial.
If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of
triumph within the Union. If denied, in
my opinion, the States Rights wing should
secede from the Convention, and appeal
to the people of the South, without dis-
tinction of parties, and organize another
Constitutional party on the basis of their
principles, and go into the election with a
candidate nominated by it, as a grand
Constitutional party. But in the Presi-
dential contest a Black Republican may
be elected. If this dire event should hap-
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out of the Union. [Applause.]

BRECKINRIDGE AIDING THE ELECTION
OF LINCOLN.—The New York Tribune, of the
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SMITH'S BULL WINS.
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The Crisis—Look to It.

[From the Memphis Enquirer.]

Does anybody expect the election of
Mr. Breckinridge? Does anybody expect
the election of Mr. Douglas? No. In the
broad land of these United States
nobody expects the election of either of
these candidates. Certainly, no one who
will take the trouble to reflect on the sub-
ject for a moment has any such expecta-
tion. But mischief is abroad in the
South. What shall be done? Are the
rank and file of parties aware of the
means that are employed, to accomplish
the purpose of their leaders, and of the
scenes towards which we are all tending?
The New York Express, one of the
ablest and most reliable conservative pa-
pers in this country, says "The Southern
Breckinridge Democracy are not aware,
perhaps, of the fact, that the Northern
States the Federal patronage is being used
in a great degree to elect Lincoln." It is
to be hoped that they are not aware of it.
We cannot believe it; for in such a case
the Southern Breckinridge wing would
vanish like an evil dream, and reappear
with patriotic determination in those
national ranks against which the charge
of sectionalism and bad faith is not even
to be imagined. But it may be said
here in the South, "Who is afraid? Are
we not able to defend ourselves? Let us
vote our party principles and abide the
consequences." Of course, this sounds
noble and heroic, and many circum-
stances could be supposed in which such
resolutions and actions would really be
noble and heroic. But does the world
need any demonstration of the intrepidity
of the South? Does an impartial
view of John Bell's record forbid any
Southern patriot to support him for the
Presidency? Surely, party principles do
not stand in the way, and the means lie
before us by which our tranquility, as
well as our honor, can be preserved. Give
John Bell Tennessee; give him a united
South, (indeed, he seems likely to have
so much in spite of all efforts to the
contrary) and with the generous fusion
in the North, he advances triumphantly
to the head of the nation. Search his
record; it has been cast before the public
by thousands. It will do the South as
much honor as any man. But the oppos-
ing orators say, "what give the State
to John Bell, your old opponent on
many a political question?" Ah, gentle-
men, he is no longer your opponent, be-
cause he and you both love your country
in its majestic unity, and the political
questions that once divided you have dis-
appeared, and have been swallowed up in
the mighty one of the country's preserva-
tion. Has not everybody observed that
the old party issues are quite forgotten—
are no longer discussed in the papers or
on the stump? They may even never
be revived. The advance of our power,
territory, and national requirements will
in all probability give rise to new grounds
of party divisions into which old animos-
ities cannot enter. But if under the
Presidency of John Bell, the banishment
of the sectional feuds that now narrow
the country, should make room for, and
even invite the re-establishment of the
old political parties, for the sake of
amusement in those quiet times of peace
that would follow, it would be no more
difficult for the majority to set up their
policy than formerly, nor is it likely that
the Presidential office, filled by the
choice of conservatives of all parties,
would find time in four short years, to
do much more than assuage, eradicate
and provide against the return of sectional
aspirations. Such objections to a sup-
port of the Union candidate, as arise
from old party affiliations, should almost
seem trivial and scarcely to demand ar-
gument for their removal; yet these old
party feelings, and these alone, we must
believe, are the sole obstacle to the
certain election of the Union ticket.—
To these old party sentiments the Breck-
inridge orators address themselves with
most confidence. Their actual assaults
on the character of John Bell, glance in-
effectually from his invulnerable shield
of patriotism. But regardless of the
crisis, they perseveringly seek to awaken
old preferences, the grounds of which
have totally disappeared. This is all
wrong, and the people alone can make
the correction.

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unmentionables, "have the goodness to
mend these trousers; it will be as good as
going to the play to-night." Mrs. Stubbs
took her needle, but confessed she couldn't
see the point. "How so?" said she. "Why,
my dear, you will see the wonderful ravel
in the pants' mine." Mrs. Stubbs finished
the job and handing back the trousers,
told Stubbs, "that's darned good."

THE Chicago papers state that the
seven Northwestern States have produced
over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat, and
that the surplus that can be spared from
Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and
Missouri, after keeping abundance for
bread and seed, will be equal to half of
their whole crop.

SMITH'S BULL WINS.
When we got through and looked at

Rich, Rare and Racy—How Premi- ums are Obtained at Agricultural Fairs.

We commend this to all who attend
State and County Fairs. It is from the
Rural New Yorker, and will be found
highly beneficial to all officers who fill va-
cancies in committees:

CON. MOORE: Some years ago I got ac-
quainted with one of your contributors,
who edited the Woolgrower, and he used
to put me in print. I must say my vanity
was flattered by seeing my name printed
in the paper, with something I said, and
something I didn't say, and we've kept
the papers ever since. After all, every-
body likes a little flattery, but some are
satisfied with a smaller amount than others.
Well, I have not the editor any more to
set me out, so I have been thinking I
might as well try and see if you would put
me in the Rural on my own hook—espe-
cially as I want to tell you all about my
going to the State Fair, at Buffalo, the
other day.

CONCULDES TO GO.
As it was not so far but what we could
go with our own team, mother and I con-
cluded we would hitch up and have a
week to see the sights and some cousins
we had not seen for a long time. Mother
(that's wife, you know), thought we ought
to take something to the Fair. I told her
it was good enough, but she didn't think
it was good enough, but she thought I
might as well take something to the Fair.
I thought it would be a great bother. How-
ever, Sam was pretty strong in the faith
that we could beat everybody on horses,
and wanted to take old Nance. She's a
right smart mare, is that old mare you
may depend.

TAKE THE MARE.
Well, we packed up Sam, for I was will-
ing to give the boy a holiday. It does
the boys great good to attend these kind
of fairs, I do believe, after seeing all I
saw there.

GOES IN.
We got safely to town on Monday night,
and Tuesday I went up to the Fair grounds
to see what was going on. I got in, hunt-
ed up Sam, and found he'd got the mare
entered, and had got his ticket, and a
good stall, and all things comfortable.
The animal arrangements were first
rate generally, and during all the time of
the Fair the supply of fodder was good.—
I think that Maj. Patrick, who was every-
body in managing things, a trump sort of
a man.

HEARS SOMETHING.
As I was standing up near the business
office in the crowd, I heard a couple of
men talking about premiums. One said
to the other:

"Are you an exhibitor?"
"Yes."

"So am I, and we had better look to the
Committees."

"You see the Committees are never all
full, and if you are on hand at the big
tent when they are called, it's easy to slip
in a friend, which is a mighty nice thing
sometimes."

"Well, I am showing a patent for mak-
ing coconuts, and if you can get me
some more, I will be glad to show them."
"And I am showing a new kind of bot-
tled beer, and a premium won't set me
back."

"Well, you get me on your committee,
and I will name you for mine."

"All right, go on and win when you can."
"Thanks I perhaps if that's the way the
thing turns, I may as well take care of
myself as any one else. Everybody for
himself seems to be the rule on these oc-
casions. So off I stroked to the cattle
pen and Smith, who is my neighbor,
you know, Smith is in the patent bull
line. (Mr. P. evidently means "improved")
Says I, "Smith, you're showing
bulls, and I am showing old Nance, and
I guess if merit comes we can win. And
that's the talk on paper." Then I told
him what I'd heard about the committee.

"Is that so?"
"Well, I think old Nance is the best
mare in the yard."

"And you have got the best bull on the
ground."

"Then I told him we must be up at the
tent in time."

"Well, sure enough,